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Foreign Crops and  
markets

CULTURE  
1961  
Serial 20000

# Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

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Growth Through Agricultural Progress

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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#### WEST GERMANY MAY IMPORT MORE FATS FROM COMMON MARKET

West Germany in 1961 increased import quotas of vegetable oils processed for human consumption from Common Market countries.

Total quotas are: vegetable oil, 7,280 metric tons; margarine, 33,440 tons; and shortening, 2,800 tons. Crude oils have been liberalized for some time.

Some items for human consumption are imported from member countries without restrictions. These are: whale oil, whale fat, other marine oils and fats, and olive oil. In addition, fish meal, and oilcake and meal imports have been liberalized.

CANADA EXPORTS  
LESS TOBACCO

Canadian tobacco exports in 1960 dropped 9 percent below the high level of 40.7 million pounds in 1959.

Exports of flue-cured tobacco in 1960, at 34.5 million pounds, were down 9 percent from the previous year. The United Kingdom purchased 28.6 million pounds, and the West Indies Federation received 2.2 million. Shipments to the United States (probably for reexport) totaled 1.4 million, and West Germany purchased 1.2 million.

Burley exports totaled 2.1 million pounds--mainly to the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and Portugal--at an average price of 56 U.S. cents per pound.

With record flue-cured production in 1960, exports in 1961 probably will be larger than in 1959 or 1960.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED 1/: Canada, exports by country of destination, 1959 and 1960

Destination	Type					
	Flue-cured		Other <u>2/</u>		Total	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
United Kingdom.....	29,039	28,569	1,304	1,800	30,343	30,369
West Indies Fed.....	2,895	2,241	14	15	2,909	2,256
United States.....	822	1,372	228	225	1,050	1,597
Germany, West.....	2,591	1,176	440	--	3,031	1,176
British Guiana.....	473	451	--	--	473	451
Belgium.....	168	337	19	--	187	337
Netherlands.....	253	55	132	239	385	294
Portugal.....	111	39	473	190	584	229
Others.....	1,501	233	246	257	1,747	490
Total.....	37,853	34,473	2,856	2,726	40,709	37,199

1/ Includes stems and cuttings. 2/ Largely burley.

Sources: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Trade of Canada.

#### GREEK CIGARETTE OUTPUT AT RECORD LEVEL

Greek tobacco factories produced a record 26.5 million pounds of cigarettes in 1960--a gain of 2 percent from 1959 and 12 percent above the 1954-58 average.

Per capita consumption, based on total population, was 3.0 pounds in 1960, compared with an average of 2.8 pounds in 1954-58.

Contrary to the trend in most countries of Western Europe, the percent of filter-tipped cigarettes purchased by Greek smokers in 1960 was below that of the 2 previous years. In 1960, about 4.4 percent of the cigarettes sold were filter-tips; in 1958 and 1959, 8.9 and 5.2 percent, respectively, were filter-tips.

#### CIGARETTE SALES RISE IN PORTUGAL

Portuguese smokers purchased more cigarettes in 1960.

Sales last year, at 11.7 million pounds, showed a gain of about 5 percent over 1959, and this increase continued the rather consistent growth in cigarette sales in recent years. Smoking tobacco consumption, however, was down a little--from 1.5 million pounds in 1959 to about 1.4 million in 1960.

Sales of cigars, cigarillos, and snuff last year amounted to about 20,000 pounds, but this figure represented only a small percent of total tobacco consumption.

#### FLUE-CURED TOBACCO PRICES RISE AT SALISBURY AUCTIONS

Prices of 1961-crop flue-cured tobacco at auctions in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, averaged the equivalent of 40.2 U.S. cents through the fifth week of sales ended April 13. This figure compared with 37.0 cents for the corresponding period a year ago.

#### U.S. SUPPLIES NEARLY HALF OF FINNISH TOBACCO IMPORTS

The United States supplied 49 percent of Finland's tobacco imports in 1960, compared with 47 percent in 1959.

Shipments to Finland have increased every year since 1949. The continued shift toward short filter-tipped cigarettes containing at least 70 percent flue-cured and burley tobaccos likely assures a continuation of the upward trend in imports of U.S. leaf.

Other major suppliers of Finland's leaf imports in 1960 included Greece, 3.3 million pounds; Turkey, 2.1 million; the Soviet Union, 368,000 and Rhodesias-Nyasaland, 331,000.



TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Finland, imports by country of origin,  
1958-60

Country of origin	1958	1959	1960 <u>1/</u>
	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>
United States.....	4,896	5,627	6,625
Greece.....	2,694	3,244	3,336
Turkey.....	1,552	1,554	2,130
Soviet Union.....	335	339	368
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.....	223	294	331
Brazil.....	220	173	139
Bulgaria.....	--	100	132
Other.....	647	543	436
Total.....	10,567	11,874	13,497

1/ Not strictly comparable with earlier years. New method of recording Finnish imports, beginning January 1960, records actual arrivals; previously, import data included duty-paid imports, whether cleared through customs immediately upon arrival or withdrawn from bond.

MEXICO IMPORTS LESS  
LEAF TOBACCO

Mexican imports of unmanufactured tobacco totaled 6.5 million pounds in 1960--a drop of 20 percent from the record 1959 imports of 8.1 million. Practically all of the imports last year, as well as in 1959, consisted of U.S. flue-cured and burley.

Cigarette imports totaled 107 million pieces in 1960, compared with 80 million in 1959. Imports of U.S. cigaretted were 102 million pieces in 1960--95 percent of the total. Most of the remainder came from the United Kingdom and Cuba.

About 100 million cigarettes reportedly will be permitted entry into Mexico in 1961. Imports of cigarettes are controlled by import licenses.

BRAZIL TO AID  
BEAN GROWERS

Brazil recently established new minimum producer prices for dry beans in order to encourage production and guarantee a steady supply for domestic consumption.

Basic minimum prices are: white beans, \$5.50 per cwt.; striped beans, \$5.20; and black beans, \$4.90.

Black beans constitute about 85 percent of Brazil's bean production, the world's largest. In 1960, Brazilian farmers were getting as low

as \$2.00 per cwt., while wholesalers were receiving as high as \$8.000. As a result, farmers became discouraged, production fell off, and consumer prices increased.

The manner in which the new price system will be operated and policed is a matter of considerable speculation, but another overall price revision in greater detail is expected shortly.

#### WEST GERMANY ISSUES IMPORT TENDER FOR CANNED ASPARAGUS SPEARS

West Germany published on April 19 an import tender for canned asparagus spears from the United States and Canada.

Although the deadline for license applications from West German importers was April 27, no deadline was set for customs clearance. Licenses will be allocated only to importers who have imported canned asparagus spears from the United States and Canada under earlier tenders.

#### WEST GERMANY PUBLISHES 1961 CROP SURVEY

Acreage planted to root and tuber crops in West Germany will probably decline in 1961, according to a recent West German crop survey, but almost no change will take place in total grain area.

Rye acreage, compared with that of 1959-60, was reduced by 11 percent. Winter wheat acreage was lower, but the deficit was more than offset by larger spring wheat acreage. Increases were reported for spring seedings of barley, mixed grains, and oats. Acreage of early potatoes increased by 2 percent, but farmers intend to decrease their acreage of summer and late potatoes by 4 percent.

Plantings of sugar beets are expected to decline by 11 percent. Acreage of rapeseed has apparently been greatly expanded. The crop, about 2 weeks earlier than last year, has good stands and plant development.

#### YUGOSLAVIA LOWERS ESTIMATE FOR DRIED PRUNE EXPORTS

The 1960-61 Yugoslav estimate for dried prune exports has been lowered to 18,000 short tons--a 3,000-ton reduction from earlier predictions.

Dried prune exports totaled 4,418 tons from October through December of the 1960-61 season. Italy was the leading purchaser with 1,081 tons, followed by France, 725; Poland, 638; Austria, 464; West Germany, 363; Czechoslovakia, 334; and Denmark, 229. The U.S.S.R., leading buyer last season, has received only 10 tons so far this season.



Almost all of Yugoslavia's dried prune exports during the 1960-61 season will be from the carryover--estimated at 23,000 tons, October 1, 1960--from the 50,000-ton 1959 pack because of almost complete failure of the 1960 pack, which remains estimated at 1,000 tons.

#### FOOD RETAILING METHODS CHANGE IN WEST GERMANY

Food retailing in West Germany is undergoing a great change with continued expansion of self-service food stores.

In early 1961 there were 22,619 self-service food stores; 5,478 were established during 1960 alone--an increase of 32 percent over 1959. This rate of increase was smaller than in 1959 because many of the new stores are large and require a relatively longer period of construction than in previous years.

Of the total number of self-service stores at the beginning of 1961, about 75 percent were operated by independent owners, 16 percent by department stores, and 9 percent by consumer cooperatives. The frozen food industry has also expanded as a result of the new system of food retailing. By the end of 1960, deep freezers were used by 40,000 food retailers, and this number is expected to increase to 100,000 by 1963. The sale of frozen food is expected to increase accordingly.

#### ITALIAN PROCESSED TOMATO PACK DOWN

Italian tomato production in 1960 was 2.7 million short tons, compared with 2.4 million in 1959.

Good weather in the south resulted in increased output of canned whole tomatoes and larger exports of fresh tomatoes. In the north, excessive rains caused lower solids contents of the fruit, and packs of concentrated tomato products were lower than in 1959.

The 1960 packs in 1,000 cases equivalent 24/2's with data for 1959 shown in parentheses, were as follows: tomato paste, 8,818 cases (10,656); peeled tomatoes, 10,656 (9,186); and tomato juice, 735 (698).

Prices paid for tomatoes delivered to canneries averaged \$35 per ton in 1960, compared with \$29 in 1959; and \$26 for paste tomatoes, compared with \$23 in 1959.

Italian exports of canned peeled tomatoes in 1960 to principal destinations, in thousands of cases, were as follows: the United Kingdom, 5,040 (3,748); the United States, 3,686 (2,144); and total, 9,503 (6,399).

Similar data for exports of tomato paste and puree were as follows: the United Kingdom, 2,649 (2,364); West Germany, 705 (826); French West Africa, 510 (503); Belgium, 445 (492); the United States, 339 (123); and total, 8,215 (6,457).

Increasing competition in Western European markets from Portuguese tomato products was reported in 1960, but exports from Communist countries were below expectations.

#### CANADIAN HOG SLAUGHTER LOWER THAN FORECAST

Canadian hog slaughter estimates for April-June 1961 have been reduced.

Hog slaughter during April-June at inspected and approved plants has been estimated at 1,540,000 head. This number is 70,000 less than the January estimate (Foreign Crops and Markets, March 6, 1961) and 11 percent below actual slaughter for the same period of 1960.

The July-September forecast is also 1,540,000 head--about 8 percent higher than in the previous year. The forecast for October-March 1961-62 is 3,800,000 head--approximately 20 percent more than in the same 6 months of 1960-61.

#### U.S. EXPORTS OF SOME LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS RISE IN FEBRUARY

Exports of beef and veal, pork canned sausage, mohair, sausage casings, and hides and skins in February were higher than in the same month of the previous year.

Red meat exports in February were 19 percent above the same month of the previous year. Increases were in beef and veal, pork, and canned sausage, while shipments of lamb and mutton, bulk sausage, baby food, and other canned meats were considerably lower. Exports of variety meats were 16 percent below the similar period of last year.

Exports of sausage casings, both natural and other, were larger than in February 1960. Mohair exports were almost 4 times higher than a year earlier because lower U.S. prices made domestic mohair more competitive.

Hide and skin exports continued strong in February, although cattle hide exports were less than in February 1960. For the first 2 months of 1961 all types of hide and skin exports showed substantial gain over the same period in 1960.

Exports of lard, tallow, and greases averaged nearly 20 percent less than in February 1960. Increased prices of lard and tallow have made these commodities less competitive in world trade.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS: U.S. exports of selected items, February 1960 and 1961 and January-February 1960 and 1961, with percentage change

(Product weight basis)

Commodity	February			January-February		
	1960	1961	Percent	1960	1961	Percent
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent change	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent change
Lard.....	50,260	39,997	-21	119,060	80,459	-33
Inedible tallow & greases 1/.....	144,971	119,475	-18	298,752	256,085	-14
Edible tallow & greases 2/.....	1,018	817	-20	2,383	2,082	-13
Meat:						
Beef and veal.....	2,158	2,786	+29	4,652	5,759	+24
Pork.....	5,515	6,682	+21	10,364	13,986	+35
Lamb and mutton.....	117	39	-67	168	121	-28
Sausage:						
Except canned.....	168	117	-30	345	404	+17
Canned.....	98	213	+117	171	293	+71
Baby food, canned.....	182	59	-68	349	134	-62
Other canned.....	146	121	-17	464	219	-53
Total red meats.....	8,384	10,017	+19	16,513	20,916	+27
Variety meats.....	11,796	9,898	-16	23,085	19,757	-14
Sausage casings:						
Hog.....	680	741	+9	1,472	1,466	--
Other natural.....	392	409	+4	973	840	-14
Mohair.....	219	862	+294	1,270	3,402	+168
Hides and skins:						
Cattle.....	661	605	-8	1,078	1,346	+25
Calf.....	157	230	+46	288	411	+43
Kip.....	41	49	+19	75	108	+44
Sheep and lamb.....	156	184	+18	203	298	+47

1/ Includes inedible tallow, oleic acid or red oil, stearic acid, and other inedible animal greases, fats, and oils. 2/ Includes edible tallow, oleo oil and stearin, oleo stock and shortenings, animal fat, excluding lard.

CANNED FRUIT AND JUICE PRICES  
IN HAMBURG COMPARED

Hamburg (West Germany) price quotations--importers' selling prices, import duties, and customs charges paid--of selected canned fruits and canned juices in January and April 1961 compare as follows.

Type and quality	Units : per doz.	Hamburg price : Jan. 1961 : April 1961		Origin
	Cans	U. S. dollars		
<u>CANNED FRUIT</u>				
Apricots:				
Halves, choice.....	No. 2½	4.47	4.53	Australia
Halves, choice.....	No. 2½	4.05	4.14	Czechoslovakia
Halves, choice.....	No. 2½	4.36	4.20	South Africa
Halves, choice.....	15 oz.	2.13	2.25	Spain
Halves, standard.....	No. 2½	1/	4.20	United States
Halves, fancy.....	No. 2½	1/	6.75	United States
Peaches:				
Halves, fancy.....	No. 2½	4.70	4.86	United States
Halves, choice.....	No. 2½	1/	3.81	Argentina
Halves, choice.....	No. 2½	4.01-4.13	4.11-4.14	United States
Halves, standard.....	No. 2½	3.90	4.02	United States
Halves, standard.....	No. 2	1/	2.16	Argentina
Slices, choice.....	8 oz.	1/	1.83	United States
Slices, standard.....	No. 2½	3.68	3.81	United States
Pears:				
Halves, fancy.....	No. 2½	3.57	3.75	Netherlands
Halves, fancy.....	No. 2½	1/	6.93	United States
Halves, choice.....	No. 2½	4.56-4.62	4.86	Italy
Halves, choice.....	No. 2½	5.34	5.61	Japan
Fruit Cocktail, Fruit Salad::				
Fancy 2/.....	No. 2½	6.08	6.30	United States
Choice 2/.....	No. 2½	5.08-6.08	5.31	United States
Choice 2/.....	No. 303	3.34-3.88	3.15	United States
Choice 2/.....	15 oz.	3.63	3.54	Japan
Choice 2/.....	15 oz.	1/	3.09	Spain
Pineapple:				
Slices, fancy.....	No. 2½	5.25	5.61	United States
Slices, fancy extra.....	No. 2½	1/	3.69	Mexico
Slices, fancy.....	No. 2	1/	4.92	United States
Slices, fancy.....	No. 1¼	1/	3.09	United States
Slices, choice.....	No. 2½	4.17	4.62	United States
Slices, choice.....	No. 2½	3.45-3.68	3.60	South Africa
Slices, choice.....	No. 2½	3.63-3.68	3.72	Taiwan
Slices, choice.....	No. 2	2.60	2.97	Taiwan
Slices, choice.....	No. 1¼	1/	2.52	United States
Slices, choice.....	No.1 tall:	2.26	2.22	South Africa
Slices, choice.....	No.1 tall:	2.31	2.22-2.40	Malaya
Tidbits, fancy.....	No. 211	1/	1.98	United States
Tidbits, choice.....	No. 2½	1/	3.27	Taiwan
Tidbits, choice.....	No. 2½	1/	3.33	South Africa
Tidbits, choice.....	No. 2	2.23	2.25	Taiwan
Tidbits, choice.....	No. 2	2.06	2.16	China, Mainland
Tidbits, choice.....	No. 2	2.18	2.22	Malaya



Type and quality	Units per doz.	Hamburg price		Origin
		Jan. 1961	April 1961	
	Cans	U. S. dollars		
<u>CANNED FRUIT</u>				
Pineapple, cont'd:				
Crushed, fancy.....	No. 10	12.57	12.66-12.93	United States
Crushed, choice.....	No. 10	1/	11.07	Taiwan
Crushed, choice.....	No. 10	9.94	10.47	South Africa
Crushed, standard.....	No. 10	1/	10.02	Brazil
Mandarin oranges:				
Fancy.....	30 oz.	6.74	6.78	Japan
Fancy.....	11 oz.	1/	1.98	China, Mainland
Choice.....	11 oz.	1/	2.40	Japan
Fancy.....	No. 10	1/	24.30	Japan
Oranges:				
Sections, choice.....	No. 2	1/	2.97	Israel
<u>CANNED JUICES</u>				
Single strength:				
Orange juice				
Fancy.....	No. 2	1/	2.13	Greece
3/.....	No. 2	2.01	1.98	Israel
3/.....	No. 211	1.58	1.36-1.60	United States
3/.....	12 oz.	1/	1.51	Israel
3/.....	43 oz.	4.79	4.95	Israel
Grapefruit juice				
3/.....	No. 2	1.90-2.07	1.63-1.72	United States
3/.....	46 oz.	4.25	4.02-4.11	United States
Lemon juice				
3/.....	6 oz.	.97-1.10	1.17	United States
3/.....	6 oz.	1/	1.02	Israel
3/.....	32 oz.	1/	5.49	United States
Pineapple grapefruit				
blend 3/.....	12 oz.	1/	1.81	United States
Pineapple juice				
Fancy.....	No. 2	1/	1.65	United States
3/.....	No. 2	1.73	1.74-1.83	United States
3/.....	No. 2	1.47	1.59	South Africa
Fancy.....	No. 10	7.65	8.34	United States
Hotpack concentrates:				
Orange juice, sweetened...	6 oz.	2.11	2.16	United States

1/ Not available. 2/ Cherries artificially colored. 3/ Quality not specified.

MALAYAN 1960 PALM OIL AND PALM KERNEL  
EXPORTS UP FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

Exports of palm oil and palm kernels from the Federation of Malaya, and Singapore, in 1960 were up nearly one-fourth and one-fifth, respectively, from those of 1959.

Palm oil exports to Europe increased about one-fifth and those to Asia were up nearly one-third from 1959 shipments.

Palm kernel exports to Europe increased one-third from the year before and shipments to Japan were 3 percent above those of 1959.

PALM OIL AND PALM KERNELS: Federation of Malaya, and Singapore,  
exports by country of destination, January-September 1959  
and 1960 and annual 1959 and 1960

Continent and country of destination	Palm oil				Palm kernels			
	January-September				January-September			
	1959	1960 1/	1959	1960 1/	1959	1960 1/	1959	1960 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North America:								
Canada.....	8,767	5,541	11,094	10,124	---	---	---	---
Europe:								
Belgium.....	---	905	---	908	---	---	---	---
Denmark.....	---	---	---	---	56	1,008	252	1,008
France.....	---	---	---	---	224	---	224	---
Germany, West..	---	---	---	---	56	1,762	396	2,184
Greece.....	---	---	---	---	---	846	---	1,348
Netherlands....	6	---	6	565	2,625	2,042	3,765	3,125
United Kingdom:	26,618	32,915	36,189	42,170	1,708	4,398	5,628	5,854
Other.....	---	2/ 720	---	2/ 731	---	3/ 334	---	3/ 334
Total.....	26,624	34,540	36,195	44,374	4,669	10,390	10,265	13,853
Africa.....	145	397	145	397	---	---	---	---
Asia:								
India.....	20,928	24,763	27,273	31,436	---	---	---	---
Iraq.....	7,000	12,436	9,800	17,587	---	---	---	---
Japan.....	611	56	1,361	336	11,712	10,534	13,118	13,513
Philippines....	278	318	399	318	---	---	---	---
Other.....	377	991	383	4/ 1,451	5	1	6	225
Total.....	29,194	38,564	39,216	51,128	11,717	10,535	13,124	13,738
Oceania.....	3	5/ 375	4	5/ 859	---	---	---	---
Grand total.....	64,733	79,417	86,654	106,882	16,386	20,925	23,389	27,591

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes 641 tons to Sweden. 3/ All to Spain. 4/ Includes 1,352 tons to Jordan. 5/ All to Australia.

Compiled from official sources.



U.S. AGAIN IMPORTS  
AUSTRALIAN BEEF

Three ships left Australia the second week of April with 1,861,440 pounds of frozen beef for the United States.

Ship	Sailing date	Destination <u>1/</u>	Quantity (pounds)
Kristin Bakke.....	April 12	Los Angeles	197,120
		San Francisco	56,000
		Seattle	89,600
Monterey.....	do. 12	Los Angeles	362,880
		San Francisco	472,640
Pioneer Star.....	do. 14	New York	564,480
		Boston	56,000
		Baltimore	62,720

1/ Cities listed indicate location of purchaser and usually the port of arrival and general market area, but the meat may be diverted to other areas for sale.

GUATEMALAN CATTLEMEN PLAN  
NEW MEAT EXPORT PLANT

Cattlemen in Guatemala are discussing plans for construction of a new export slaughterhouse in the Escuintla area--now that imports of beef have been authorized by the United States.

Guatemala has given exclusive approval for meat exports to the new municipal slaughterhouse at Lavarreda (Foreign Crops and Markets, January 23, 1961). An old slaughter plant at Escuintla has supplied part of the needs of Guatemala City, but this plant does not meet the new national meat export inspection standards.

Exports of beef will assist Guatemala in maintaining its balance-of-payments position and decrease dependence on coffee shipments.

Cattle and calf slaughter in Guatemala during 1960 is reported at 145,000 head, compared with 183,000 a year earlier and 180,000 in 1958. Cattle numbers on farms in early 1960 were officially estimated at 1,062,000 head--513,000 cows and heifers, 261,000 calves, 152,000 steers, 82,000 bulls, and 54,000 oxen.

Cattlemen have been increasing pasture production by the introduction of medio blue stem and buffle grasses and are beginning to produce grass silage. Studies are being made of the practicability of feeding corn,

soybeans, sesame, and other harvested feeds to cattle and increasing hog production. Grain feeding is being encouraged by U.S. feed manufacturers. The Bank of Guatemala in mid-1960 had \$12.3 million loaned to livestock producers, compared with \$1.3 million in 1950.

#### STRONG MARKET FOR HONEY IN WEST GERMANY

West Germans are using more honey, and imports in 1961 may exceed the record 37,673 metric tons (83,053,896 pounds) purchased in 1960.

Prices for imported honey dropped from DM 1170 per ton in 1959 to DM 1084 in 1960 and were a factor in larger imports.

As a supplier, the United States lost ground primarily because of higher U.S. prices. In 1959, West Germany imported 8,805,172 pounds from the United States, but only 8,055,608 in 1960. Imports of U.S. honey also declined because of short supply of preferred types--orange blossom, sage, and clover--and because most U.S. honey is shipped in cans instead of drums; the latter are easier for packers to handle. Lack of uniformity in color also caused some discontent.

#### COLOMBIA PLANS TO IMPORT CORN AND GRAIN SORGHUMS

For the first time, Colombia will import corn in substantial quantity to meet domestic requirements.

The Colombian National Institute of Supplies (INA), on April 17, issued an invitation to bid on 40,000 metric tons of U.S. No. 1 yellow corn. In addition, INA will buy 15,000 metric tons of grain sorghums.

The decision to import feed grains resulted from the skyrocketing price of corn in Colombia and the difficulty experienced by corn-using industries in filling their requirements. In the past, Colombia's yearly production of corn approximated annual domestic disappearance with the result that little or no imports have been necessary recently.

#### INDIAN RICE CROP UP SHARPLY ABOVE LAST YEAR'S RECORD

India's 1960-61 rice crop is officially estimated at 8 percent above the previous record set in 1959-60.

Production is forecast at 113.3 billion pounds of rough rice, compared with 104.1 billion in 1959-60. Acreage increased less than 1 percent--from 82.8 million acres to 83.3 million--but high yields in some states greatly increased yields per acre.

Gains occurred mainly in the winter harvest. The average yield per acre for the country was 1,390 pounds per acre, compared with 1,245 in 1959-60. The good crop is attributed mainly to generally favorable weather.

RICE: India's final estimate of planted acreage and production, 1960-61  
and corresponding estimate for 1959-60

State	1959-60			1960-61		
	Acreage	Yield per acre	Production	Acreage	Yield per acre	Production
	1,000 acres	Pounds	Million pounds	1,000 acres	Pounds	Million pounds
Andhra Pradesh						
Autumn crop ..	736	1,901	1,399.0	704	1,963	1,382.2
Winter crop ..	5,703	1,673	9,540.8	5,232	1,701	8,898.5
Summer crop ..	957	1,480	1,415.9	918	1,616	1,483.1
Total .....	7,396	1,671	12,355.7	6,854	1,716	11,763.8
Assam:						
Autumn crop ..	1,086	678	736.5	958	937	897.9
Winter crop ..	3,112	1,508	4,691.4	3,342	1,376	4,597.2
Summer crop ..	10	1,340	13.4	10	1,350	13.5
Total .....	4,208	1,293	5,441.3	4,310	1,278	5,508.6
Bihar:						
Autumn crop ..	1,102	555	612.1	1,103	613	676.0
Winter crop ..	11,225	1,091	12,248.0	12,462	1,205	15,019.2
Summer crop ..	7	957	6.7	7	943	6.6
Total .....	12,334	1,043	12,866.8	13,572	1,157	15,701.8
Kerala .....	1,900	1,809	3,437.0	1,942	1,841	3,574.9
Madhya Pradesh	10,106	1,052	10,630.4	10,089	1,121	11,313.1
Madras:						
Autumn crop ..	4,362	1,948	8,498.3	4,464	1,984	8,858.1
Winter crop ..	1,273	2,195	2,794.7	1,338	2,159	2,888.8
Summer crop ..	91	1,774	161.4	111	1,727	191.7
Total .....	5,726	2,000	11,454.4	5,913	2,019	11,938.6
Maharashtra .....	3,066	1,327	4,069.2	3,076	1,396	4,294.6
Mysore .....	2,365	1,864	4,408.9	2,451	1,627	3,988.5
Orissa:						
Autumn crop ..	1,331	783	1,042.5	945	797	753.3
Winter crop ..	9,206	1,220	11,235.8	8,357	1,383	11,558.6
Summer crop ..	33	715	23.6	33	715	23.6
Total .....	10,570	1,164	12,301.9	9,335	1,321	12,335.5
Uttar Pradesh ..	10,251	796	8,155.3	10,200	998	10,176.4
West Bengal:						
Autumn crop ..	1,477	1,047	1,547.0	1,571	1,090	1,711.8
Winter crop ..	9,340	1,321	12,338.8	9,726	1,667	16,216.4
Summer crop ..	99	1,461	144.6	99	1,461	144.6
Total .....	10,916	1,285	14,030.4	11,396	1,586	18,072.8
Others .....	3,991	1,247	4,977.3	4,197	1,111	4,664.5
India:						
Autumn crop ..	28,717	1,266	36,347.3	28,718	1,292	37,114.1
Winter crop ..	52,632	1,245	65,524.7	53,151	1,390	73,871.7
Summer crop ..	1,480	1,525	2,256.6	1,466	1,601	2,347.3
Total .....	82,829	1,257	104,128.6	83,335	1,360	113,333.1

All India Final Estimate of Rice, 1960-61, April 7, 1961.

# WHEAT SUPPORT PRICE RAISED IN ARGENTINA

The Argentine Government this year will raise the price it has been paying farmers for wheat.

Domestic production has been declining in recent years, and the government hopes that the increase will encourage farmers to expand the country's wheat acreage.

The price for 1961-crop No. 1 hard wheat weighing 80 kilograms per hectoliter (62.1 pounds per bushel) will be 430 pesos per quintal (\$1.41 per bushel). This figure represents a 13-percent increase over the 1960-crop price of 380 pesos per quintal (\$1.25 per bushel) for this grade.

The government also fixes a similar price for No. 1 semihard wheat, but the 1961 figure for this type and grade has not yet been announced. Adjustments are made in prices for variations in quality from respective standards.

Argentine farmers may sell their wheat to the government at these prices or to private buyers at the same or other prices. Argentinas wheat production declined irregularly from 262 million bushels in 1956 to an unofficially estimated 160 million in 1960. The low 1960 production was in part due to unfavorable weather.

# NEW ZEALAND WILL SHIP MEAT TO U.S. IN MAY

Nine ships are scheduled to sail from New Zealand in May with 27,776,000 pounds of meat for the United States--21,280,000 for East Coast ports and 6,496,000 for the West Coast.

Ship	Sailing date	Destination	Quantity
			1,000 pounds
Port Huon .....	May 16	East Coast	8,960
City of Auckland.....	do. 20	do.	1,120
Cambridge.....	do. 31	do.	11,200
Mariposa.....	do. 3	West Coast	336
Saracen.....	do. 5	do.	2,688
Cap Domingo.....	do. 11	do.	1,792
Oriana.....	do. 11	do.	224
African Reefer.....	do. 24	do.	1,120
Monterey.....	do. 30	do.	336



#### DENMARK MAKING RAPID GAINS IN POULTRY MEAT PRODUCTION

Denmark's commercial production of poultry meat was 107.3 million pounds in 1960, compared with 81.5 million in 1959.

Of the commercial slaughter, 65 percent were broilers, 28 percent culled hens, and the remainder ducks, geese, and turkeys.

In recent years, Denmark has made great strides in efficiency of production and processing. During 1960 the 15th progeny test showed that 3-pound broilers now can be produced in 9 weeks. A few years ago, it took 11 weeks to obtain the same weight. Recently, a cooperative dressing plant reported that its processing cost per bird averaged 16.9 cents in 1960, compared with 21.5 cents in 1957. At present, costs are reportedly running about 15.3 cents per bird.

#### SPAIN INCREASES GUARANTEED PRODUCER WHEAT PRICE

Spain has increased the guaranteed producer price for type III 1961 wheat to 5.54 pestas per kilogram (\$2.51 per bushel)--9.5 percent above the 1960 price of 5.06 pesetas per kilogram (\$2.29 per bushel).

The government hopes that the increase will encourage farmers to expand the country's wheat production.

Spain fixes guaranteed producer prices for 5 other types of wheat. Although these have not yet been announced for the 1961 crop, the past relationship between the prices of the 6 types will undoubtedly be continued in 1961. The prices for the other 5 types for the 1960 crop, in pesetas per kilogram, with the dollar per bushel equivalents in parentheses, were: type I, 5.20 (\$2.36); type II, 5.06 (\$2.29); type IV, 4.96 (\$2.25); type IV b, 4.86 (\$2.20); and type V, 4.66 (\$2.11).

Farmers must sell to the National Wheat Service, a government organization, all of their wheat above the quantities they are permitted to retain for their own use. As additional encouragement to increase wheat production in 1961, farmers will receive (1) production grants in proportion to their wheat acreage and (2) fertilizer subsidies.

#### INDIA EXPORTS LESS CILSEED MEAL

Indian exports of meal were down 12.6 percent in 1960 from 1959.

A continued rise in defatted peanut meal exports was more than offset by reductions in peanut cake (expeller type) and linseed, coconut, and sesame cakes.

The trade attributes lower peanut cake exports to their association with peanut oil exports. Because peanut oil prices were so high, peanut meal exports were unprofitable. Defatted peanut meal is exported without restrictions, is not linked, and exports increased. Linseed meal reportedly was found to be contaminated with foreign matter, and European buyers were reluctant to buy.

Indian export prospects for 1961 do not appear bright because of (1) increasing demand for peanut oil, which limits peanut meal (expeller) exports, and (2) reluctant buying of linseed meal due to the aforementioned contamination.

INDIA: Oilcake and meal exports, annual 1958-60

Item	1958	1959	1960
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Peanut cake.....	80,802	136,820	78,193
Defatted peanut meal.....	133,353	272,907	295,176
Coconut cake.....	9,662	14,003	12,094
Cottonseed cake.....	4,947	13,943	14,060
Linseed cake.....	6,213	72,701	45,713
Sesame cake.....	283	4,052	1,572
Nigerseed cake.....	---	7,448	7,719
Other.....	3,407	5,529	6,583
Total.....	238,667	527,403	461,110

TURKEY EXPORTS

LESS COTTON

Turkey exported 229,000 bales (500 pounds gross) of cotton during the first 7 months (August-February) of the current season--37 percent less than the 365,000 bales shipped in the same period of 1959-60.

Principal destinations of these exports, with comparable 1959-60 figures in parentheses, were: Italy 72,000 bales (102,000); West Germany 62,000 (111,000); Belgium 26,000 (28,000); the United Kingdom 20,000 (47,000); Czechoslovakia 9,000 (19,000); Hungary 9,000 (2,000); and Lebanon 8,000 (3,000). Shipments to Communist countries amounted to 21,000 bales or 9 percent of total exports in August-February 1960-61, against 23,000 bales or 6 percent of the total a year earlier.

Exports during the full 1960-61 season are expected to decline substantially from the 410,000 bales shipped last season. This may be attributed to smaller stocks and production, and the fact that Turkey hopes to export more cotton in the form of fabrics and yarn.



The 1960-61 cotton crop in Turkey is currently estimated at 800,000 bales. Acreage was slightly above the 1,542,000 acres harvested last season, but lower yields due to unfavorable growing conditions in some areas resulted in 1960-61 production 6 percent below the 850,000 bales grown in 1959-60. This season's crop, however, is 8 percent above average annual production of 738,000 bales in the past 5 seasons.

Consumption may increase somewhat from the 470,000 bales used in 1959-60. If this increase occurs, it will be due principally to larger exports of cotton goods. Domestic offtake of cotton products likely will not exceed last season's because of higher domestic retail prices for finished articles.

Prices of Turkish cotton have increased 1 to 2 cents a pound in world import markets since the beginning of this season. Largest gains were made by the shorter staples. On April 20, Standard 1, SM 31/32-inch cotton was quoted at 28.97 U.S. cents per pound, c.i.f. Liverpool, while Standard 1, SM 1-1/32 inches was 31.18. Comparable quotations in early August 1960 were 26.92 and 30.13 cents, respectively.

Cotton stocks at the end of this season will likely be somewhat less than beginning stocks of 90,000 bales on August 1, 1960.

#### INDIAN CASTOR OIL EXPORTS SET RECORD; LINSEED OIL EXPORTS DOWN

Castor oil exports from India in 1960 set a record of 64,456 short tons--up 64 percent from the previous year.

The United States and the United Kingdom each took about 39 percent of the total.

Indian exports are expected to decline in 1961 because of larger supplies available from Brazil.

Linseed oil exports totaled almost 9,000 short tons in 1960--down sharply from 1959. Rising demand for edible oils probably resulted in an unusual quantity of linseed oil to be mixed with edible oils, and this situation is expected to continue in 1961.

INDIA: Castor and linseed oil exports--average 1950-54  
annual 1956-60

Item	: 1950-54 :	1956	: 1957 :	1958	: 1959 :	1960
	: Short	Short	: Short	Short	: Short	Short
	: tons	tons	: tons	tons	: tons	tons
Castor oil.....	: 29,346	47,303	: 47,539	22,662	: 39,373	64,456
Linseed oil.....	: 14,880	49,675	: 18,648	25,371	: 21,935	8,863

## SWEDEN IMPORTS MORE U.S. COTTON

Swedish imports of U.S. cotton during the first half (August-January) of this season increased 14 percent from the same period in 1959-60.

In the period under review, imports from the United States amounted to 41,000 bales (500 pounds gross) or 85 percent of total imports, compared with 36,000 bales or 72 percent of the total a year earlier. Despite larger shipments from the United States, total cotton imports of 48,000 bales in August-January 1960-61 were 4 percent less than the 50,000 imported in the same months of last season.

Quantities imported from major sources other than the United States in August-January 1960-61, with comparable 1959-60 figures in parentheses, were: Brazil 3,000 bales (1,000); Peru 1,000 (3,000) and Egypt 1,000 (2,000).

Present indications are that total imports this season will not exceed the 1959-60 intake of 124,000 bales. This appears especially certain for imports of U.S. cotton, because shipments from this country will likely decline substantially in the last months of this season as delivery of current-crop cotton is delayed until after August 1.

Sweden's cotton consumption, at 70,000 bales in the first half of 1960-61, was slightly below the 71,000 used in the first half of 1959-60. Domestic offtake has been relatively favorable due to rising consumer incomes, and total consumption this season likely will be about equal to the 128,000 bales used in 1959-60.

By January 31, cotton stocks had dropped to an estimated 52,000 bales--30 percent below beginning stocks of 74,000 on August 1, 1960.

JAPAN'S OILSEED IMPORTS  
AT RECORD HIGH IN 1960

Japan's oilseed imports, continuing the upward trend of recent years, reached a record 1.7 million metric tons in 1960. Arrivals exceeded those of 1959 by 10 percent and were more than doubled the 1952-56 average.

Sharpest expansions from a year earlier occurred in imports of soybeans, safflower seed, rapeseed, niger seed, sunflower seed, and copra. Imports of cottonseed, rapeseed, and flaxseed declined sharply from 1959,

Major sources of origin were: soybeans and safflower seed--the United States; rapeseed--Canada; sunflower seed--Yugoslavia and Bulgaria; copra--British Borneo and Malaya; cottonseed--Nigeria and Nicaragua; niger seed--Ethiopia; flaxseed--Canada and the United States; kapok seed--Indonesia and Thailand; sesame seed--Nigeria and Tanganyika; palm kernels--Indonesia; and castor beans--Thailand.

OILSEEDS AND OIL-BEARING MATERIALS: Japan's imports,  
average 1952-56, annual 1957-60

Oilseed	Average 1952-56	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Edible:					
Soybeans.....	529,673	805,489	904,700	997,953	1,128,290
Cottonseed.....	45,973	44,244	81,450	117,442	71,349
Safflower seed 1/.....	3,306	22,056	26,709	68,844	94,811
Kapok seed.....	13,420	22,661	26,286	34,957	34,548
Sesame seed.....	12,939	11,305	16,918	27,246	27,916
Rapeseed.....	6,179	---	16,667	26,113	50,592
Mustard seed.....	9,173	26,241	4,472	5,826	4,463
Peanuts.....	8,396	11,501	8,169	5,050	6,151
Hempseed.....	1,184	790	927	954	1,010
Niger seed.....	---	---	---	2,992	12,324
Sunflower seed.....	89	2,192	2,196	7,226	20,232
Other oilseeds, nuts, and kernels:	8,860	898	311	1,594	3,584
Total.....	639,192	947,377	1,088,805	1,296,197	1,455,270
Palm:					
Copra.....	37,731	45,871	47,831	54,682	85,271
Palm kernels.....	10,742	27,729	32,231	33,825	30,373
Total.....	48,473	73,600	80,062	88,507	115,644
Industrial:					
Flaxseed.....	44,273	86,946	44,912	90,244	76,563
Castor beans.....	21,117	22,269	21,596	27,200	27,419
Perilla seed.....	615	233	300	45	859
Other oilseeds.....	20	---	---	---	---
Total.....	66,025	109,448	66,808	117,489	104,841
Total imports.....	753,690	1,130,425	1,235,675	1,502,193	1,675,755
1/ Oil produced also used in industrial products.					

Compiled from official and other sources.

# LUXEMBOURG INCREASES IMPORT LICENSE TAXES ON FEED GRAINS

Luxembourg has raised its license taxes on imports of oats, barley, corn, and grain sorghums to the respective levels of Belgium's taxes.

## FEED GRAINS: Luxembourg, import license taxes

Grain	Old tax	New tax	Old tax	New tax
	Fr. per quintal		U.S. cents per bushel	
Oats.....	100	135	28.9	39.1
Barley.....	100	135	43.4	58.6
Corn.....	80	120	40.5	60.8
Grain sorghums.....	80	120	40.5	60.8

The old taxes were fixed by Belgium in August 1960, and in January 1961 Luxembourg raised its rates to these levels. After Belgium had increased its taxes to the new rates, Luxembourg did likewise.

Unification of these taxes is in general accordance with the terms of the Belgium-Luxembourg Customs Union. The 2 countries have the same monetary system.

# THAILAND'S OILSEED OUTPUT AND CONSUMPTION UP; EXPORTS DOWN

Thailand's production of oil-bearing crops in 1960 was up 60,000 short tons from the previous year.

Although production of each of the principal oil crops--peanuts, coconuts, sesame seed, soybeans, and castor beans--was larger than in 1959, a sharp expansion in peanut acreage accounted for 70 percent of the total increase. The larger peanut crop was attributed to increase corn acreage, the crop usually followed with peanuts. Also, the average wholesale price for peanuts in 1960 was up 17 percent from the previous year, apparently due to an increased domestic demand for crushing.

Thailand's supply of vegetable oils--based on the oil content of domestic products minus exports--was up about 10 percent from 1959. Correspondingly, domestic consumption of vegetable oils also increased in 1960. Exports of oilseeds were down about one-fifth and oil about 50 percent.

Thailand's annual imports of vegetable oils, although usually not large, vary according to the domestic production of oilseeds. In 1960, no coconuts were imported, compared with 4,800 tons the previous year. Imports of coconut oil declined sharply, reflecting increased supplies of vegetable oils.



## OILSEEDS: Thailand, acreage and production, 1959-60

Item	Acreage		Production	
	1959	1960 <u>1/</u>	1959	1960 <u>1/</u>
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Peanuts (unshelled).....	250	324	136.4	178.6
Soybeans.....	55	60	24.8	27.6
Sesame.....	54	56	18.5	19.8
Copra.....	338	338	<u>2/</u> 221.3	<u>2/</u> 231.5
Castor beans.....	70	72	37.5	40.8
Total.....	767	850	438.5	498.3

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Copra equivalent of the estimated production of coconuts.

OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS: Thailand, exports  
by commodity, annual 1959 and 1960

Oilseeds	1959	1960 <u>1/</u>	Oil	1959	1960 <u>1/</u>
	Short tons	Short tons		Short tons	Short tons
Peanut .....	14,189	10,223	Peanut....	1,047	182
Soybean .....	5,165	4,421	Soybean...	15	---
Cottonseed.....	8,078	7,247	Coconut...	9	---
Sesame seed.....	3,294	3,171	Castor....	32	15
Castor seed.....	34,646	26,429	Other.....	546	639
Others.....	16,678	16,109			
Total.....	82,050	67,600	Total	1,649	836

1/ Preliminary. Port of Bangkok only (includes virtually all exports).

Compiled from official sources.

OATS AND BARLEY EXPORTS  
DOWN 49 PERCENT IN CANADA

Canadian exports of oats and barley from July through February 1961 totaled 432,000 metric tons--down 49 percent from the 841,000 shipped during the corresponding period of last year.

Canada is one of the world's largest exporters of barley. Shipments this year represent 94 percent of the country's total coarse grain exports.

Barley exports of 410,000 tons this year were just about one-half of shipments for the same period last year. Reduced exports to the United States, the United Kingdom, and Poland largely accounted for the sharp drop.

Oats shipments were down from 60,000 metric tons to 22,000--a drop of 65 percent. Shipments to the United States and the United Kingdom were down sharply from last year.

Corn exports, not shown on table, are relatively small--less than 7,000 tons for the 2 periods.

OATS AND BARLEY: Canadian exports by country of destination  
July-February 1959-60 and July-February 1960-61

Country of destination	Oats	Barley	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
July-February 1959-60:			
United States.....	12,965	206,842	219,807
Peru.....	--	1,996	1,996
Jamaica.....	27	--	27
Venezuela.....	300	--	300
Panama.....	45	--	45
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	4,655	7,857	12,512
Germany, West.....	20,589	42,066	62,655
Italy.....	--	2,032	2,032
Netherlands.....	19,603	15,005	34,608
Poland.....	--	113,120	113,120
Switzerland.....	--	16,489	16,489
United Kingdom.....	2,862	321,364	324,226
Japan.....	--	38,515	38,515
Syria.....	--	14,403	14,403
Total.....	61,046	779,689	840,735
July-February 1960-61:			
United States.....	5,938	147,041	152,979
Panama.....	91	--	91
Venezuela.....	82	--	82
Trinidad.....	41	--	41
Barbados.....	7	--	7
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	1,016	--	1,016
Germany, West.....	--	1,763	1,763
Italy.....	--	640	640
Netherlands.....	1,296	1,792	3,088
Switzerland.....	1,671	3,466	5,137
United Kingdom.....	11,419	184,214	195,633
China, Communist.....	--	71,339	71,339
Total.....	21,561	410,255	431,816



SENEGAL'S PEANUT PURCHASES  
NEAR RECORD HIGH

Senegal's commercial purchases of peanuts--for crushing and export--from the 1960-61 crop were expected to total 887,350 short tons (unshelled basis) by the close of the purchasing season (about April 26).

This figure is 10 percent larger than the 792,210 tons from the 1959-60 crop and virtually as large as the record 891,175 tons from the 1957-58 crop.

PEANUTS, UNSHELLED: Senegal, supply and distribution  
of commercial crop, 1960-61

Item	:	Estimate 1960-61
	:	
	:	<u>Short tons</u>
Supply:	:	
Opening stocks.....	:	15,430
Purchases.....	:	887,350
	:	
Total.....	:	<u>902,780</u>
Distribution:	:	
Crushing.....	:	496,035
Exports.....	:	395,725
Ending stocks.....	:	11,020
	:	
Total.....	:	<u>902,780</u>

Annual domestic consumption of peanuts averages about 33,000 tons, depending on production, availability of other food crops, and the price offered for the commercial crop. Annual seed requirements are estimated at 71,650 tons. Thus, total production in 1960-61 approximated 992,000 tons of unshelled nuts, compared with an estimated 895,000 in 1959-60.

Crushings from the 1960-61 crop are expected to produce about 148,810 tons of oil. After annual domestic requirements of about 27,560 tons of oil have been deducted, 121,250 are available for export. As usual, the bulk will go to France.

According to government officials, future emphasis will be placed on increasing efficiency of production rather than extension of area. The maximum commercial production goal of 1 million metric tons (1.1 million short tons), unshelled basis, will be gradually achieved over the next 3 to 5 years. However, curbing area expansion of peanuts in favor of production efficiency and promoting increased production of food crops continue to be major problems.

JAPANESE CONSUME MORE SOYBEANS;  
U.S. SOYBEANS TO BE LIBERALIZED

Japanese consumption of soybeans is gradually increasing, and expanding volume is being imported while indigenous production is declining.

Despite guaranteed returns to farmers, soybean acreage in Japan has declined each year since 1954. Plantings for the 1961 crop are expected to decline further to 740,800 acres--17,550 less than last year. Production is forecast at 14.3 million bushels--1 million less than in 1960.

SOYBEANS: Japan's supply and distribution,  
annual 1959-60 and forecast 1961

Item	1959	1960 <u>1/</u>	Forecast 1961
	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>
Supply:			
Opening stocks, January 1.....	1,387	1,353	1,778
Production.....	15,660	15,344	14,330
Imports.....	36,668	41,457	44,827
Total supply.....	53,715	58,154	60,935
Distribution:			
Exports.....	1	3	---
Human consumption.....	18,252	19,555	20,282
Feed, seed, and waste.....	3,130	3,068	2,866
Crushed.....	30,979	33,750	36,009
Ending stocks, December 31.....	1,353	1,778	1,778
Total distribution.....	53,715	58,154	60,935

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from official and other sources.

Final preparations are being made for placing soybean imports from the United States, currently the source of most of Japan's imports, under the Automatic Approval (AA) licensing system as of July 1, 1961. Soybean meal, heretofore under the global Fund Allocation (FA) system, as are soybeans, also is expected to be placed under the global AA system about July, although this action is slightly less certain than that on soybeans.

The tariff rate on soybeans will be increased from the present level of 10 percent to 13 percent, although not to exceed 4,800 yen (U.S. \$13.33) per metric ton at any time. This action is being taken following negotiations at the recent General Agreements on Tariff and Trade (GATT) Conference held at Geneva. The new duty will not go into effect until imports of soybeans are liberalized.

To protect domestic soybean producers from the oncoming liberalization of soybean imports and consequent declines in related internal price levels, Japan has developed a special income-support program for domestic soybeans and rapeseed whereby those oilseeds would be bought from producers at specified prices and resold in the market at specified lower prices.

Japan's imports of soybeans in calendar 1961 are expected to be about 44.8 million bushels--3.4 million more than 1960 imports. In addition, imports of soybean meal, which were less than 1,000 short tons in 1960, are expected to reach about 110,000 this year. Because U.S. export prices may remain high until late 1961, these estimates involve almost no reflection of the long-run trade and consumption changes expected to result from liberalization measures.

Manchurian soybeans may reenter the Japanese market in the near future. Despite current food shortages in Mainland China, some trade sources expect that as much as 110,000 tons of 1960-crop Manchurian soybeans may be exported to Japan, in view of the need for foreign exchange. Following the 1961 crop, the volume could be substantially greater than this, depending largely upon Mainland China's supplies and the desire for an expansion of trade with Japan.

Imports of soybean meal during 1961 are expected to come mostly from the United States, although some, if available, may come from the U.S.S.R.

#### U.K. CHANGES PRODUCER PRICES OF BARLEY AND OATS

The United Kingdom has reduced the producer price of barley and increased the price of oats.

The standard (guaranteed minimum producer) price of 1961-crop barley has been lowered from the 1960 figure of 28s. 9d. per cwt. (\$1.72 per bushel) to 27s. 7d. per cwt. (\$1.65 per bushel).

The reduction was made to halt the rapid increase in U.K. barley production, which soared 47 percent from 130.7 million bushels in 1956 to 192.5 million in 1960.

The standard price for oats has been increased slightly from 27s. 2d. to 27s. 5d. (\$1.08 to \$1.10) per bushel. U.K. oats production declined somewhat irregularly from 174 million bushels in 1956 to 135.6 million in 1960. The standard prices of wheat and rye were not changed.

For wheat, the July-June marketing year is divided into five parts, with a separate standard price fixed for each. These prices gradually increase throughout the year. The average for 1960 was 26s. 11d. (\$2.02) per bushel. For each of the other grains--rye, barley and oats--only one price is fixed for the entire year. The 1960 rye price was 21s. 7d. (\$1.51) per bushel.

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Official Business

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID

*Postage and fees  
paid*

*Postage and fees paid*

(Continued from page 27)

Barley producers will be offered an incentive, to be announced later, to encourage orderly marketing throughout the coming season. U.K. wheat production declined from 106.2 million bushels in 1956 to 100.2 million in 1957, and then gradually increased to 109 million in 1960.

BELGIUM TAXES IMPORTS  
OF MANY GRAIN PRODUCTS

Belgium levies import taxes on many grain products, in addition to those on feed grains (Foreign Crops and Markets, February 20, 1961). These taxes are levied to bring the prices of imported grain products in line with domestic prices.

GRAIN PRODUCTS: Belgium, import license taxes

Product	Belgian francs per quintal	U.S. dollars per 100 pounds
Barley meal.....	224	2.03
Oatmeal.....	224	2.03
Cornmeal.....	200	1.81
Groats, semolina, etc. of		
Rye.....	224	2.03
Barley.....	224	2.03
Oats.....	259	2.34
Other cereals.....	200	1.81
Malt.....	178	1.61
Wheat flour.....	162	1.46
Spelt flour.....	162	1.46
Meslin flour.....	162	1.46
Rye flour for feed uses.....	162	1.46
Rye flour for other uses.....	224	2.03
Other cereal flour.....	200	1.81

*oatmeal  
cornmeal*

*Barley meal*